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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/731,629	12/09/2003	Phyllis J. Michaelides	07002.0053.N	4733

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HOWREY LLP
C/O IP DOCKETING DEPARTMENT
2941 FAIRVIEW PARK DRIVE, SUITE 200
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22042-7195

EXAMINER

SHERKAT, AREZOO

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2131

DATE MAILED: 06/07/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/731,629	MICHAELIDES, PHYLLIS J.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Arezo Sherkat	2131	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 March 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-31 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>3/6/2006</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Response to Amendment

This office action is responsive to Applicant's amendment received on 3/6/2006.

Claims 1, 3, 14, and 18-31 are amended. Claims 1-31 are pending.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments, see Remarks, filed 3/6/2006, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-31 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) and 35 U.S.C. 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive in terms of the limitation dealing with "administrative application". Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of a newly found prior art reference.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-8, 10-24, and 26-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gupta et al., (U.S. Patent No. 6,226,752 and Gupta hereinafter), in view of Barry et al., (U.S. Publication No. 2005/0216421 and Barry hereinafter).

Regarding claims 1, 3, and 14, Gupta discloses a generic token-based system for integrating a target application on a first server to an authentication system for authenticating users of the target application, the generic system comprising a second server coupled to a database of configuration information about a login process for the target application, the second server being programmed to access the database of configuration information to conduct the login process with a user of the target application and to use the authentication system to authenticate the user and to issue at least one token to enable the user to access the target application once the authentication system authenticates the user (col. 11, lines 10-67 and col. 12-12, lines 1-67), wherein the second server is programmed to receive a Uniform Resource Locator including an identification of the target application, and the second server is further programmed to use the identification of the target application for looking up the configuration information for the login process from the database (Col. 3, lines 22-67 and Col. 4, lines 1-50).

Gupta does not disclose an administrative application program to present a graphical user interface to a system administrator for creating and editing the configuration information.

However, Barry discloses an administrative application program to present a graphical user interface to a system administrator for creating and editing the configuration information (par. 0234-0245).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify teachings of Gupta with teachings of Barry because it would allow to include an administrative application program to present a graphical user interface to a system administrator for creating and editing the configuration information as disclosed by Barry. This modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated by the suggestion of Barry to provides a common GUI for the customer (i.e., administrator) enabling both report requesting, customizing, scheduling and viewing of various types of data from different back-end telecommunications service and applications at a single point of customer contact (Barry, par. 0020).

Regarding claims 18, 27, and 31, Gupta discloses a method of using an authentication system for authenticating users of a target application on a first server, the method comprising maintaining a database of configuration information about a login process for the target application (col. 13, lines 7-40), and using a second server to access the database of configuration information to conduct the login process with a user of the target application and to use the authentication system to authenticate the user and to issue at least one token to enable the user to access the target application once the authentication system has authenticated the user, wherein a data network couples the first server to the second server, and the second server receives a Uniform Resource Locator including an identification of the target application and uses the identification of the target integrated with the authentication system, and pages for

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creating and editing a selected one of the target applications (Col. 11, lines 25-67, Col.12, lines 1-67 and Col. 13, lines 1-19).

Gupta does not expressly disclose using a graphical user interface of an administrative application to generate the configuration information to define the login process (par. 0234-0245).

However, Barry discloses using a graphical user interface of an administrative application to generate the configuration information to define the login process.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify teachings of Gupta with teachings of Barry because it would allow to include using a graphical user interface of an administrative application to generate the configuration information to define the login process as disclosed by Barry. This modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated by the suggestion of Barry to provides a common GUI for the customer (i.e., administrator) enabling both report requesting, customizing, scheduling and viewing of various types of data from different back-end telecommunications service and applications at a single point of customer contact (Barry, par. 0020).

Regarding claims 2 and 19, Gupta discloses wherein the authentication system is a centralized authentication system of a business organization, and the target application is in a third-party web server (i.e., application server) coupled by a network to the centralized authentication system (col. 11, lines 25-67, col.12, lines 1-7), and the

login process includes redirection of a user login request from the third-party web server to a server (i.e., login server) accessing the database and the centralized authentication system (col. 12, lines 7-67 and Col. 13, lines 1-19).

Regarding claims 4 and 20, Gupta discloses wherein the configuration database includes configuration information for configuring a plurality of applications to the authentication system, the target application transmits a Uniform Resource Locator including an identification of the target application, and the method includes obtaining the identification of the target application from the Uniform Resource Locator, and using the identification of the target application for looking up the configuration information for the target application from the database (col. 5, lines 43-67 and col. 6, lines 1-20 and col. 13, lines 7-40).

Regarding claims 5, 15, 21, and 28, Gupta discloses wherein the server is programmed to obtain from the database configuration information defining an inbound parameter, and the server is programmed to receive the inbound parameter from the target application (i.e., the redirected request sent by the user's browser for a specific URL)(col. 11, lines 39-67, col. 12, lines 1-67).

Regarding claims 6, 16, 22, and 29, Gupta discloses wherein the server is programmed to obtain from the database configuration information defining a natural

language, and the server is programmed to use the natural language for communication with the user during the login process (Col. 2, lines 15-67 and Col. 3, lines 1-14).

Regarding claims 7, 17, 23, and 30, Gupta discloses wherein the server is programmed to obtain from the database configuration information defining an outbound parameter, and the server is programmed to send the outbound parameter (i.e., information about the authenticated user) to the target application once the authentication system has authenticated the user (col. 11, lines 39-67, col. 12, lines 1-67).

Regarding claims 10 and 26, Gupta does not expressly disclose wherein the graphical user interface includes at least one page for exporting and importing authentication integration projects.

However, Barry discloses wherein the graphical user interface includes at least one page for exporting and importing authentication integration projects (par. 0234-0245).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify teachings of Gupta with teachings of Barry because it would allow to include wherein the graphical user interface includes at least one page for exporting and importing authentication integration projects as disclosed by Barry. This modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated by the suggestion of Barry to provides a common GUI for the customer (i.e., administrator) enabling both report requesting, customizing,

scheduling and viewing of various types of data from different back-end telecommunications service and applications at a single point of customer contact (Barry, par. 0020).

Regarding claim 12, Gupta discloses wherein the server includes a data cache coupled to the database (Col. 13, lines 20-29).

Regarding claim 13, Gupta discloses wherein the server is programmed with a plurality of authentication modules for integrating respective target applications to the authentication system, and the server is programmed with an authentication module controller (i.e., login service) for directing user login requests to the respective authentication modules (i.e., authentication service)(Col. 11, lines 10-67, Col.12, lines 1-41).

Regarding claims 8 and 24, Gupta does not expressly disclose creating and editing the configuration information and the graphical user interface including pages for listing active and inactive target applications integrated with the authentication system.

However, Barry discloses wherein the administrative application is programmed to present a graphical user interface to the system administrator for creating and editing the configuration information, and the graphical user interface includes pages for listing active and inactive target applications integrated with the authentication system, and

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pages for creating and editing a selected one of the target applications (par. 0205-0207).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify teachings of Gupta with teachings of Barry because it would allow to include the graphical user interface including listing active and inactive target applications integrated with the authentication system (i.e., controlling customer access to product and services), and pages for creating and editing a selected one of the target applications as disclosed by Barry. This modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated by the suggestion of Barry to provides a common GUI for the customer (i.e., administrator) enabling both report requesting, customizing, scheduling and viewing of various types of data from different back-end telecommunications service and applications at a single point of customer contact (Barry, par. 0020).

Regarding claim 11, Gupta does not expressly disclose creating and editing the configuration information, the administrative application includes a series of action modules for presenting respective pages of the graphical user interface to the system administrator.

However, Barry discloses wherein the administrative application is programmed to present a graphical user interface to the system administrator for creating and editing the configuration information, the administrative application includes a series of action modules for presenting respective pages of the graphical user interface to the system

administrator, and the action modules are programmed for invoking business logic (par. 0234-0245).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify teachings of Gupta with teachings of Barry because it would allow to include wherein the administrative application is programmed to present a graphical user interface to the system administrator for creating and editing the configuration information, the administrative application includes a series of action modules for presenting respective pages of the graphical user interface to the system administrator, and the action modules are programmed for invoking business logic as disclosed by Barry. This modification would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated by the suggestion of Barry to provides a common GUI for the customer (i.e., administrator) enabling both report requesting, customizing, scheduling and viewing of various types of data from different back-end telecommunications service and applications at a single point of customer contact (Barry, par. 0020).

Claims 9 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gupta et al., (U.S. Patent No. 6,226,752 and Gupta hereinafter), in view of Barry et al., (U.S. Publication No. 2005/0216421 and Barry hereinafter), in further view of Khidekel et al., (U.S. Publication No. 2001/0027527 and Khidekel hereinafter).

Teachings of Gupta and Barry with regard to limitations of claims 1 and 18 have been discussed previously.

Regarding claims 9 and 25, Barry discloses wherein the administrative application is programmed to present a graphical user interface to the system administrator for creating and editing the configuration information, and the graphical user interface includes pages for selecting a natural language for conducting the login process, for specifying inbound parameters to be received from the target application and outbound parameters to be sent to the target application, for configuring at least one authorization setting, for configuring at least one token (par. 0234-0245).

Gupta or Barry, alone or in combination, does not expressly disclose an encryption option for encrypting the token.

However, Khidekel discloses a token that can include a non-encrypted portion and an encrypted portion (Page 3, Par. 0034).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the combined teachings of Gupta and Barry with teachings of Khidekel because it would allow to include a token that can include a non-encrypted portion and an encrypted portion as disclosed by Khidekel. This modification is not novel and would have been obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated by the suggestion of Khidekel to provide for more security.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Arezoo Sherkat whose telephone number is (571) 272-3796. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-4:30 Monday-Friday.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh can be reached on (571) 272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

A.S.



Patent Examiner
Group 2131
May 29, 2006



AYAZ SHEIKH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100